AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 6 at line 23 and ending on page 6 at line 34 of the specification as submitted, otherwise designated as paragraph 24 of the application as published, with the following paragraph:

> When the motor current decreases back to run condition levels, the I^2t trip threshold value of the present will decline, with the motor current. A significant advantage of the present system concerns the event of an input current pulse to the motor which quickly disappears. Such a pulse is shown at 50 in FIG. 5. With respect to such a transient current pulse, the motor I^2t value 52 will basically not increase; hence, the trip threshold value 54 for the motor will not change in response to the pulse (because the I^2t value does not change), leaving the motor with a run condition trip threshold during the time that the motor is actually still in its run condition.

Also, please replace the paragraph beginning on page 2 at line 35 and ending on page 3 at line 10 of the specification as submitted, otherwise designated as paragraph 9 of the application as published, with the following paragraph:

> As explained in more detail below, an immediate change to the trip threshold for the start condition is sometimes disadvantageous, since the cause of such a transition might be a temporary current spike or a very short-term current rise, instead of the motor actually going into a true start (or stall) condition. Since the trip threshold for the start condition is considerably higher than the run condition, the use of the start condition threshold when the motor is actually in the run condition is not particularly desirable from a protection standpoint. Once

the start condition trip threshold is initiated, a relatively long period of time is required while the threshold decreases over time, by virtue of the exponential transition time set forth in the '784 patent.